Psychosocial & Behavioral Workgroup: Overview

- Mediated by biomedical processes
- Contribute to sociodemographic disparities
 - Race/ethnicity
 - Socioeconomic status
 - Marital status/cohabitation
 - Maternal age

- Primary
 - Psychosocial
 - Behavioral
- Secondary
 - Community
 - Biomedical
 - Environmental

- Primary
 - Psychosocial
 - 1. Stress
 - 2. Racism
 - 3. Personal resources (e.g. coping, anxiety)
 - 4. Social support
 - 5. Intendedness

Psychosocial & Behavioral Workgroup: Key Areas

Primary

- Behavioral
 - 1. Tobacco
 - 2. Physical activity / weight gain
 - 3. Nutrition
 - 4. Sexual/contraceptive behavior
 - 5. Douching
 - 6. Employment
 - 7. Illicit drug use
 - 8. Alcohol

- Primary
 - Psychosocial/Behavioral not in IOM report
 - 1. Health literacy
 - 2. Fathers

- Secondary
 - Community
 - Adverse neighborhood conditions
 - Social support networks
 - Interaction between neighborhood and individual level

- Secondary
 - Biomedical
 - Underweight, obesity
 - nutrition, physical activity
 - Interpregnancy interval
 - family planning/contraceptive behavior
 - Infertility (ART)
 - sexual behavior -> STI -> infertility

- Secondary
 - Environmental
 - Environmental tobacco smoke
 - Air pollution
 - Water pollution
 - Food "pollution"
 - Occupational and home gardening exposures
 - Consumption of contaminated foods

Psychosocial & Behavioral Workgroup:

Proposed Criteria to Prioritize Recommendations

- Level of Evidence
- Feasibility of Addressing Topic
- Contribution to Disparities

Psychosocial & Behavioral: Sample Recommendations

- Develop methods to support study of preterm birth within a life course multiple determinants framework.
 - Develop study design and statistical methods appropriate to the study of factors across a woman's life course as they relate to preterm birth.
 - Develop methods that test causal pathways in observational studies of preterm birth considering multiple determinants across multiple levels.
- Develop strategies to enhance the study of interactions between individual and neighborhood level risk factors for preterm birth.
 - Identify mechanisms that provide incentives for sharing/linkage of data to simultaneously achieve variability in neighborhood level data and comprehensive individual level data (i.e. move beyond reliance on vital statistics).